

the Catholike Church. For the same Spirit, which animareth the Church, inspired the Prophets and Apostles. Now the Scripture saith of Christ, *This is very God*: So indeed to deny Christ to be true God is a private fanie of *Arrius* and *Socinus*, but to confesse him to be true God, and to pray unto him as such, is a Catholike verity. Wherefore let every true and Catholike Christian say unto Christ with converted, and believing *Thomas*, *My Lord, and my God*.

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AMEN.

7

THE GREAT PLANTAGENET.

OR
A CONTINUED SVCCES-
sion of that Royall Name, from
HENRY the Second, to our
Sacred Sovereigne King
CHARLES.

BY GEO. BYCK, Gent.

*Quod maximum et optimum esse dicitur, oportet
esse unum. Ex Arist. Top. lib. 7.*



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To his noble Friend Maister **G E O R G E**
B u c k upon his Poësie.

Noble Friend,

THou need'st no attributes unto thy Muse,
He that shall be thy Reader, and peruse
Thy learn'd Endeavours, must with me confesse,
That thy owne Pen doth best thy selfe expresse:
Thou art above the vulgar hight, or hate,
That thus, the Acts of Kings can vindicate.

O. ROYKE.



To his honoured Friend *George Buck* on this
his Revivall of the Royall Name of
the **P L A N T A G E N E T S**.

Kings are above their Fates, and glorious live,
Though layd in Dust, by the prerogative
They have o're Fame: but this Religious debt
Due to the Name of Great Plantagenet,
So long uncancel'd lay, we did distrust
Their Names would be more buried then their Dust:
Till some rich Mercy thy learn'd Quill did wooe,
To pay this Debt which none but it could doe:

And

()

*And now so cleere discharg'd, againe their Name
Is borne in Triumph on the wings of Fame;
And to the deeds to which their life did climbe,
They now in Dust have learn'd to conquer Time:
For this their Royall gratitude returns
To thee the Laurells which now crowne their Vrnes.
Who would not wish this Wreath his owne, which springs
Ioyntly bequeath'd thee from so many Kings?*

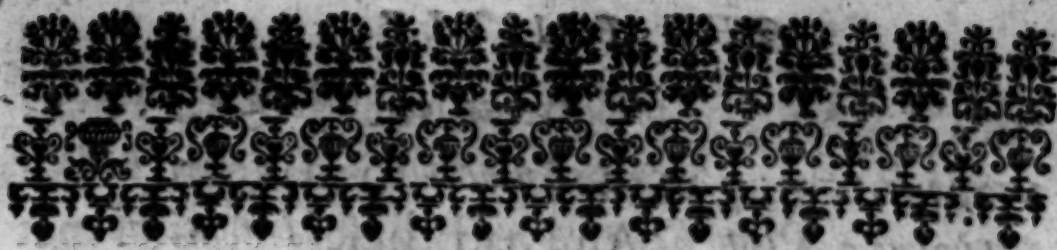
Robert Codrington.



To his deserving Friend Maister George Buc.

GEorge, in thy deare name (methinkes) I apprehend,
That Virtue, which did sweare me first thy friend;
And did not still thy constant soule retaine
That worth entire, I would e'n here restraine
My Pen; for 'tis not as some may thinke (perchance
That knowes not thee) my doting Ignorance.
But so much truth as tells me, He that can
But imitate thee, is a happy man:
And did the World but know thee halfe so well
As I, it would be thought no flattery to tell,
How high and nobly, Wit and Judgement flows
In thy cleare Soule, without vaine glorious shewes!
Let others boast how much their sportive wit
Doth please this Madam, or with that commit,
When femall hands interr their wither'd Bayes,
Thy Genest shall grow greene, and crowne thy praise.


George Bradley.



T O
THE RIGHT
HONOV RABLE

Sir *JOHN FINCH*, Lord
Chiefe *Justice* of the *Common-*
Pleas, &c.

SIR

 S You draw your *Eye* from the
Title, I must craue pardon to
meet your *Lordships* Expectati-
on; and confesse, in these *Pa-*
pers I have but practis'd like a
young Limbner, wipt away the *dust* from some
Antiquities, and by them drawne these propor-
tions; which are done (too) but *imagine lusce*,
and not to the full portraicture of that Imperi-
all *greatnesse*: Nor haue I strain'd my Fancy in
high shaddowes, for (in things of this Na-
ture)

THE EPISTLE.

ture) I would be industrious, not affected. There wants nothing in the Subject to make an Historian and a Poet. And had these Intentions met an abler Pen, they might (with some desert of Pardon) have beene admitted the intermission of your Lordships more serious Houres: I have nothing to excuse mee but my Zeale, which in the throng of those that Honour and admire You, presses thus neere the influence of your great Vertue, humbly prostrating these poore indeavours, and the duty of

Your most humble and

unfained honor,

George Buck.



DAmetas having long beene a Wood-man, and observed the Natures and Properties of many Trees, apprehended some Myſtery and peculiar matter in the *Geneſt*, more then hee could attaine to, and meeting with *Silenus*, a man of great Learning and Authority, (for hee was held a Prophet) expoſeth to him his Conceit: *Silenus* by means of a late accident, was well able to inſtruct and reſolve him: For there had beene a complaint made lately to *Apello*, againſt certaine unworthy fellowes, which preſumptuouſly tooke Garlands off his ancient Tree the *Laurell*. He forthwith calling the *Muſes* to Councell in *Heliſicon*, eſtabliſhed Ordinances for the due wearing of that, and all other Garlands: And becauſe the ancient Garlands were abuſed and prophained with common and unworthy uſe, he made choyce of a new Tree, (*viz.*) the *Geneſt*; and inſtituted Garlands thereof, giving them prerogatives above the reſt, and appropriated them to one imperiall Family, ſeated in *Lencœſſa*; with expreſſe defence, that none

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** Sub Daphnis
quod nomen in
bac Ecloga da-
tus S.R. Caro-
lo, sicut Julio
Cæsari olim in
Ecloga 5. Virg.
a Pastoribus.
* Plantagenet
from Planta-
Genista, so
call'd (as some
say) for wear-
ing a slip or
stalk of broom
in his cap or
hat, who write
that toward
his latter days
in penance &
contrition for
his past sins,
he undertook
to goe to the
Holy Sepul-
cher, in the
poore and de-
spised habit of
a Broome-
man, and to
signifie him-
selfe so, bore
a broom-stalk
in his cap: as I
have read of
other Princes,
who in great penitence & humbleness for their sins, & for their
better privacy & security, have travell'd thither like Carpenters, Joyners, & other
poore mechanick Tradesmen, wearing in the same kind some badge of the
trade they seem'd to professe. Others say, it was because he scourged himselfe
with the stalks of broom, which grew upon the Plains where once the holy
City stood: But I shal expresse this occasion more amply in another place. He
was also surnamed Courtmantle. * Lyonell Planta Duke of Clarence, 3 Son of
K. Edw. 3. married Eliz. Daughter and Heire of Will. Mare-Bark. Earle of Glou-
ster, Lord of Connaught, from whom the Dukes of York are descended. Camden
in Hiber.*

else should weare them; that not all the Prin-
ces of this Family should weare Garlands here-
of: but some a *Chappelet*, and some onely a
branch, or *Plant*; the compleate Garland re-
served for his favorite **Daphnis*. After *Silenus*
declareth more particularly, who, and what
these royall Worthies were.

Beginning with the great *Henry*, sonne of the
Empresse *Matilda*, (the first King of this I-
land, surnamed **Plantagenet*) and so deducing a
Genealogie from him, through his Royall po-
sterity, to our present Sacred Sovereigne
Charles, his now Heire, whom hee Crowneeth
with this *Polyanthine* Garland, &c. In whose
Sacred Person are joyntly meet and coalesced,
the Royall bloods, Titles, and Interests not
onely of great *Britaine*, but also of *France*, and
Ireland. For *Scotland*, the Crowne and Scep-
ter thereof, (*missa per innumeros utrosque*) all men
acknowledge his ancient right therein. And
his Majesties Title to *Ireland*, will be manifest
in the Genealogy herein deduced from the
Great *Plantagenet* King *Henry* the second, the
first English Prince of *Ireland*, and from his
other Princes, who in great penitence & humbleness for their sins, & for their
better privacy & security, have travell'd thither like Carpenters, Joyners, & other
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in Hiber.

Heroicall.

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Heroicall posterity, (as well *Marches* as others) who have beene continually seized thereof untill this day. *So likewise his title to the crowne of *France*, sheweth it selfe cleerely, in the ancient possessions of these royall *Plantagenets* here presented. His Majesties Progenitors first Dukes of *Normandy*, then of *Aquitaine*, Earles of *Poitou*, of *Anion*, of *Maine*, of *Touraine*, and of *Britaine*; and after *Angolesme*, and lastly Kings of all *France*, in the right of *Isabell*, or *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter, and Heire of *Philip le bell*, King of *France*, Mother of King *Edward* the third, who made a most renowned and happy entry upon that his Royall inheritance: And he, his great Heires were not onely Titular Lords, but also Actuall possessors of *France* many yeares; and yet to this day (in token of that ancient right) have seisin of a part of that Kingdome, notwithstanding that counterfeit-heathnish law *Salica*, maintained by the power of *France* many ages against them. His Majesties title and descent from the ancient Kings of *Great Britaine*, (and which is least knowne) may thus readily be derived. The Welch Bardes, as also our best Heralds, Record that (1) *Rhese-ap-Gruffith* (surnamed *Ar-gluid*) Prince of *South-Wales*, about the yeare of our Lord 1196, (and issued from *Cadwallader*, the last British King) had a Daughter named (2) *Gwenlhiam*, married to (3) *Edneuet Vachan*, (3) *Edmund*.

* His Majesties Title to *France*, see it more at large in the Argument.

† Vide *Iohn Froissard* Tom. 3.

* *Gersey*, *Gernesey*, *Alderney*, &c. are parcels of *Normandy*, & so consequently of *France*; yet possessed by the King of *England*.

* His Majesties Title from the British Kings.

(1) *Ruffin*.

(2) *Faire Iulian*.

(3) *Edmund*.

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(4) *Gerion, or
Feronim.*

(5) *Theodore.*

(6) *Veridik.*

Lord of *Bransfencle*, and chiefe Justice of *Wales*,
and bare to him a sonne called (4) *Grono*, this
Grono had (5) *Tedor*, *Tedor* had *Grono*, *Grono*
had *Tedor*, *Tedor* had (6) *Meredith*, *Meredith*
had *Owen*; which *Owen* married *Katherine*,
(Widdow of King *Henry* 5, and Daughter of
the French King *Charles* the sixt) by whom he
had *Edmond*, created Earle of *Richmont*, by
King *Hen. 6.* his Brother *Vserine*: And this *Ed-*
mond was father of King *Hen. 7.* who was Fa-
ther of Queene *Margaret* his Majesties great
Grandmother.

His Majesties
title from the
Saxon Kings.

And lastly, to finish his Majesties Titles to all
those Diadems mentioned in this *Poësie*, I have
inserted a Genealogie of the Saxon Kings,
drawne from the first uniter of the *Heptarchy*,
and the Godfather of *Anglia* King *Egbert*, un-
to *Matilda* the Empresse, Daughter and Heire
of King *Hen. 2.* Ancestour of all the English
Kings untill this day, from whom this *Poësie* is
a continued Pedegree unto his Majesty, and his
most excellent Sonne, &c.

But it may be objected, why I derive not his
Title and Genealogie from some of the ancient
Monarchs of this Isle *Britons*, or *Saxons*, or at
the least from K. *William* the Conqueror, I must
answere, that to have chosen any of the most
ancient Kings, I must have looked so farre
backe as I should not onely have beene too te-
dious, but also lost my selfe in obscure wayes,

(as

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(as they know, which know what our ancient Stories bee. But as for *William* the Conquerour, there bee many reasons why I should not begin with him; (although I goe as neare him as his Sonnes Daughter) for first he was a Bastard, and yet not that of the blood Royall of *England*) his chiefe Title to the Crowne, being but violence, and his Sword, as he confessed with remorse of conscience, at his Death. Secondly, he was never possessed of one halfe of *Britaine*; for hee had neither *Scotland*, nor *Wales*, and in *Ireland* not one foote. Furthermore *Girard Du. Haillan*, and other French Antiquaries according to their *Salike* Heraldry, say that his line ended in his Sonne King *Hen. I.* for all they hold as a Maxime (*La famille se continuee es masles, et se finist aux filles*) and yet *Du. Haillan* (notwithstanding or forgetting this) affirmeth in another place: that the race of the Kings of *England*, issued out of the house of *Anjou*, (*viz.*) from our great *Henry*, and his ancestors, continueth untill this day; from whom there be many reasons on the other side, why I should deduce the Genealogies of our Kings passed, and of our present Sovereigne Lord King *Charles* for this great *Henry* was not onely rightfull Heire and King of *England*, but also the greatest King (of whom there is any credible Story extant) which hath bene in this Isle of *Britaine*, since the time of the Roman

*Vide Lib. 5.
Stephani Ca-
domensis de
Gulielmo
Conquestore
editum. An.
Dom. 1603.
In A. 21. edit.
s. dit. edit.
or. 1603.*

Philosoficum.

*K. Henry 2. the
greatest King,
&c.*

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King Malcolm
Knighthed this
King Henry 2.
at 15. yeares
of age. New-
brig who wri-
teth much in
the honour of
this K. Mal-
colm, lib. 2.
Cap. 20.

Britania ab
adventu Saxo-
num in insu-
lam appella-
tur Anglia,
Ioan. Salisb. in
Polycratico.

Emperours, (who were reputed Lords of all the World) which thus I demonstrate briefly. He was King of England in the right of his Mother *Matilda*, the Emperesse, Daughter and Heire to King Henry the first by *Matilda Bona*, Daughter of King *Malcolm Canmoir*, and of *Margaret* his wife, who was the Daughter of *Edward Exil*, the Saxon Prince, the Sonne of *Edmund Ironside*, King of England, Anno Dom. 1016. This *Edmund* was Sonne and Heire to King *Etheldred*, who in ancient Charters is written *Totius Britannia Rex*, (*quod nota*) because an *Anonymus* in a little booke dedicated to King *Tames*, affirmeth that never any Prince was King of this whole Isle untill then; but hee is deceived, (for besides *Constantius Chlorus* and his Sonne our Country-man, *Constantine* the great, *Constans*, *Aurelius Ambrosius*, *Vster*, and others; (which were Lords of all great *Britaine*) *Edgar* also, the Father of this King *Etheldred*, was absolute Monarch of this Island, and so puissant in forces both by Land and Sea, he was surnamed the Great, and was styled *Totius Albionie Hapilens*, & *Anglici Orbis Bepileus*, (as *G. Malmesburienfis* & *Florentius Wigorniensis* witnesse: Whereupon (to note also by the way) some thinke that the word *Anglia* was sometimes used for the whole Isle; and which *Ion Lidgate* disertly assevereth in King *Arthurs* complaint, in these words: Great Britaine,

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taine now called *England*; and so likewise doth *Geoffry Chaucer* in the *Franklins tale*, viz. in *England*, that *Clepid* was *Britaine*, and *Ranulphus Cestrensis*, a graver Authour, peremptorily affirmeth, that King *Egbert* after his Conquests ordayned, and commanded that the *Saxons*, and *Jutes* should be called *Angles*, and this *Britaine* should be called *England*; but I leave this to be discussed by Antiquaries.

Ranulfus Higden in Polichronic.

And to returne to the ancient *Saxon Kings* Progenitors of this *Henry*, and also possessors of the whole Isle, it is to be shewed (for the better confirmation of that, which hath beene said against the opinion of the *Anonymus*) in diuers ancient Records, and Charters of Donations of these Kings to Monasteries, and to Cathedrall Churches, and in other ancient Monuments in these styles: * *Ego Athelstanus Rex Anglorum Dominica Incarnationis, DCCCLXXX. Regni vero mihi gratis Commissi* *vj. Indictione iij. * Epacta xvij. Concurrente iij. Nonis Mensis Aprilis iij. Luna rotigera vagationis, i. per ejusdem omni-patantis dextram, totius Britannie regium solio sublimatus, &c. Ego Edmundus Rex Anglorum, ceterarumque gentium, in circuitu persistentium Gubernator & Rector Anno Domini 945. Ego Edredus, Rex terrenus* *King Edred was Uncle to Edgar Ingulf.* *sub Imperiali potentia Regis seculorum, aternique Principis, magna Britania, temporale gerens imperium, &c. Anno Domini 148. Ego Edgarus* *totius*

Ex archiepis Cistrensis Ecclesie.

** Ephoca.*

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totius Albionis Monarcha, &c. An. Dom. 966.

and in another; *Ego Edgarus totius Albionis, finiti-morumq; regnum Basileus, An. Domini 974.*

These three last styles hath *Ingalfus* Abbot of *Croyland* transcribed by him, from the Charters of the Monastery: and the other two before going, are copied out of the Records of *Chichester* Cathedrall Church, as also these three next following.

If Βασίλειος,
sub. Rex.

This *Edwis*,
or *Edwin* was
eldest Brother
to the great
K. *Eadger*.

Affer in *Histo.*
de Gestis Eal-
fridi.

Ego Eadwis Basileon totius Albionis, &c. Anno Domini Dcccc. Lvj. Imperij antem i. And in

another place; *Ego Edwin Rex gentium Albio-*

nis, &c. And in the date of a Charter of Bishop

Brightelmus Anno secundo imperij Edwin totius Albionis Insula imperantis; there is also (in

Affer Meneuensis) *Ælured*, or *Ælfred* a more ancient Saxon King then these written: *Omni-*

um Britannium Insula Christianorum Rector, An. Dom. 872.

And *Edward* (surnamed *Pius* and *Confessor*)

was from the yeare of our Lord 1030. King of this whole Ile, (if there be any credit to be gi-

ven to our Stories) & was styled *Rex Albionis*, as

John Twin avoweth out of his Charters given to the Abby of *Abington*; and that same King

Esheldred before cited, was styled in the Charters of *Glastonbury*, *Esheldred Anglica nationis, ceterarumq; gentium triniatim intra ambitum Britan. Insule degentium, &c. Basileus*, and a-

nother King in old inscription *Britinnia Anax*; and

To. *Twinus* in
Albionica.

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and many such more which were too long to recite. And some Kings of the Norman race, (which is more rare) have beene so styled: For the Lord Bishop of *Bristow* voucheth a Coine of King *John*, wherein is stamped *Ioannes, Rex Britonum*: But his Grand-child *K. Edward 1.* and after him *K. Edw. 3.*, were greater Monarchs here then he. But this great *Henry Plantagenets* Empire extended beyond the bounds of the British world; and his greatnesse so farre exceeded all other Kings his Ancestours, that hee was styled *Maximus Britania Regum*, as I will shew by and by, and by good right; for besides this his great *Britaine* and *Ireland*, he was possessed of a great part of *France* by these Titles: Hee was Duke of *Normandy*, by right of Inheritance from his Grandfather King *Henry 1.* Duke of *Normandy*, &c. He was Duke of *Aquitaine*, (that is) *Gascoine*, and *Guien*, (sometimes a Kingdome) and Earle of *Poictou* by the marriage of Queene *Elinor*, Daughter and Heire of *William* Duke of *Aquitaine*, and Earle of *Poictou*, (whose wife *Ieanne* was daughter of *David*, King of *Scots*. He was Earle of *Anjou*, (Seminary of Kings) of *Touraine* and *Maine*, (his native Countrey) by right of inheritance from his Father *Geoffry le Bel*, Earle of them all: He swayed in little *Britaine*, which authority he acquired partly by the Marriage of *Const.* daughter and heire of *Genan*, Earle of *Brita.*

C

with

In his Treatise about the Union.

Vide Th. Walsingham in K. Edw. 1. & in Ed. 3.

Jo. Presul Carnotensis in Politratico.

K. Edw. 3. corrected Aquitaine into a Princedome for his eldest sonne Ed.

Jean de la Hay.

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with his third sonne *Geoffry*, Earle of *Richmond*, but chiefly by his Sword; as it appeareth by *Gu. Neuburgensis*, who then lived, and thus writeth; *Cum a potentioribus in Britannia inferiores premerentur, Regis Anglorum auxilium expetentes, ejus seditioni spontaneè subdiderunt, &c. ipsosq; potentes viribus subegit, sicq; in brevi tota Britannia potitus est.* He also conquered *Annergne*. For *Ireland*; he twice invaded that kingdome, and by Armes seconded with Letters of favour of his good Friend Pope *Adrian*, (an Englishman) hee brought the discording Princes there, to submit their differences and their Titles to him, and so obtained the possession of the Isle.

Girald Cambr. in Hibern. expugnata, & G. Camden.

As for those parts and parties in this our Great Britaine, viz. of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, which did not acknowledge his Sovereignty, he reduced them in good time, to the ancient subjection and obedience which they owed to the British and Saxon Kings, his Progenitors. The Welch-men in their Stories acknowledge this; but for the other, (if any doubt be made) *G. Neuburgensis* (veridicus Autor, as *Polidore Virgil* observeth him) will thus satisfy him, speaking of this King *Henry*, and of *Dunwallo* of Scots, his prisoner, being then both at *Torke*, *Occurrit ei Rex Scotorum cum universis Regni nobilibus, qui omnes in Ecclesia beatissimi apostolorum Principis, Regis Anglie, sanctissimi principis* *Domino.*

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*Domino hominum cum Ligeantia, (id est) solemn-
ni cautione standi cum eo, & pro eo contra omnes
homines (Rege proprio precipiente) fecerunt ; ip-
se quoque Rex Scotorum coram universa multitu-
dine nobilium utriusque regni Regem Anglorem
modis solemnibus Dominum suum, seq; hominem
& fidelem eius declaravit, eique tria precipua
regni sui munimina (scilicet) Rokesburke, Ber-
wick, & Castellum puellarum loco obsidum tradi-
dit, &c.* But Iohn Bishop of Chartres, maketh his
Empire yet much greater, for he boundeth it to
the Southward with *Spaine*, and to the North-
ward with the Isle of *Orkney*, and might as well
(if it had pleased him) with the North-Pole (as
Giraldus Cambrensis did) and then styleth him
maximum Britannia Regum, and goeth further,
and compareth him to *Alexander*, and ascri-
beth (as some interpret) the first discovery of
the *West-Indies*, (which was made by *Madok*
a younger sonne of *Owin Gwineth*, Prince of
North-Wales, An. Dom. 1170.) to this King,
because it was done by his auspices : as we may
as well also attribute to him the redeeming of
our great *Arthur* from the injurious imputation
of a fabulous *Heros*, because he caused his Mo-
nument to be sought out, (which was sunke
deepe into the ground in the Isle of *Analon*) by
the occasion of a *Lardes* song, whch he heard
in *Pembrooke* : but I will set downe *Gyraldus* his
owne words, written in manner of a *Panegy-*

*Jo Bish. Car-
notensis in Po-
licarico.*

D. Powell.

*D. Powell in
the Hist. of the
Princes of
Wales.*

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Sil. Giraldus
in Topographia
Hibernie, Cap.
47. & 48. di-
stinct. 3.

Jo. Salisbur.
in Policratico.
lib. 8. cap. 24.

*Profligatis.

G. Neubourgh
Lib. 11.

rick, to this King elegant enough for those times: *Certant cum orbe terrarum victoria vestra; à Pyrenæis enim montibus usq; in occiduos, & extremos Borealis Oceani fines Alexander noster occidentalis brachium extendisti. Quantum igitur his in partibus natura terras, tantum & victorias extulisti, si excursuum tuorum meta quarantur, prius decrit Orbis quàm aderit finis. Animoso enim pectore cessare possunt terra, cessare nesciunt victoria, non deesse poterunt triumphi, sed materia triumphandi. Qualiter titulis vestris & triumphis Hibernicus accesserit Orbis? Quantà & quàm laudabili virtute Oceani secreta, & occulta Natura deposita transpenetraveris, &c. Qualiter fulgurenti adventus vestri lumine arrotati occidentales reguli tanquam ad lucubrum a-vicula ad vestrum statim imperiū convolaverunt.* And much more, which for brevity I omit: That which the Bishop of Chartres writeth of him before mentioned, and promised, is this; *Rex illustris Anglorum Hen. secundus Regem Britanniæ maximus, &c. circa Garumnam fulminat, & Tolosam felici (cingens obsidione, non modò provinciales, usque ad Rhodanum, & Alpes territat, sed munitionibus dirutis populisque subactis, (quasi universis præsens imminet) timore Principes concussit Hispanos & Gallos.* And to these adde onely William Neubourghs Elogie for a Corollary.

*Regis supra omnes, qui unquam hætenas in
Anglia*

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Anglia regnasse noscebantur, latius dominantes
 (hoc est) ab ultimis Scotia finibus ad montes usque
 Pyrenaeos, nomen in cunctis Regionibus celebre ha-
 bebat, &c. hunc finem habuit inclitus ille Rex
 Henricus. 2. inter Reges terrarum nobilitatis
 mas, & nulli eorum, vel amplitudine opum, vel
 felicitate successuum secundus. Thus much for
 the testimony of the greatnesse of his con-
 quests, and of his Empire; as for his other great-
 nesse, his Wisedome, Justice, Magnanimity,
 Bounty, and other Heroicall Vertues, I shall
 not neede to produce any prooffe, for his wise
 and politicke administration of his great af-
 faires and estate, his Victories and high at-
 chivements secretly intimate them at the full.
 He was also well learned, as Giraldus affirmeth,
 and which was his best praise, hee was ve-
 ry charitable and pious (incomparabilis Eleemo-
 synarum largitor, et precipuus terrae Palestinae
 sustentator) And Radulph de Diceto writeth, that
 in the time of an extreame dearth in Anjou and
 Maine, hee relieved with bread, tenne
 thousand people dayly, from Aprill till har-
 vest: And William of Newburrough addeth, that
 hee received with great devotion the Cha-
 racter of the sacred Militia for the recovery
 of the holy land. And afterward (because
 he was not able to goe by reason of infirmities,
 and for the great dangers wherein his estate
 should stand in his absence, which Giraldus

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Go. S to. in an-
nal.

Fabian.

He loved hun-
ting and haw-
king excee-
dingly. *Giral.*
he first kept
Lyons & made
of the armes
of Normandy
viz. the 2
Leopards, and
of the single
Lyon of A-
quitaine one
Coat of armes
for England:
as it is yet
borne: *Nic.*
Upton. John
Carnoten: *Lib.*
6. Cap. 18.

Therewith, he gave towards the expedition the
summe of 47. M. l. or thereabouts. *Jean de la Hay*
also writteth that hee built S. *Andremes* in
Bordeaux, and St. *Peters* in *Poitiers*, and found-
ed a Bishops see there, and enlarged the
Towne by the one halfe; hee reedified the Ab-
by at *Walham* in *Essex*, and the Charter house
of *Witham* in *Wiltshire*; hee repaired and much
beautified the Monastery of *Fon Everard* (or
Fronteaux) neare *Ogle* in *Normandy* and found-
ed the Priories of *Staneley*, and of *Dover*:
Hee also beganne the stone worke of London
bridge, which was finished by his sonne King
Iohn, (or caused to bee finished) for it is all one
to a common wealth; and hee instituted the
circuit of the judges; and not to bee tedious in
the enumeration of such particulars, in a word,
he was as *Iohn Carnotensis* who knew him well:
testifieth, *Rex optimus apud Britanias, Norma-*
norum et Aquitanorum Dux felicissimus; et
John primus tam amplitudine rerum, quam splendore
virtutum, quam strenuus, quam magnificus, quam
prudens, et modestus quam pius ab ipsa, (ut ita
dicam) infantia fuerit, nec ipse livor silere, nec
disimulare potest: cum opera recentia, et manifesta
sint, &c. And after these his great workes, his
high Atchievements, his victories, Trophies of
his Heroicall and Christian vertues, a long and
happy Raigne, he departed at *Chinan* in *Tou-*
raine, the 35. yeare of his raigne, and the 61.
yeare

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yeare of his age, An. Dom. 1189. and was
with all due funeral Entered at *Frontenau*, and
upon his Tombe had this inscription ingraven.

*Sufficit hic tumulus cui non suffecerat orbis,
Res brevis ampla satis, cui fuit ampla brevis.
Rex invictus eram, mihi plurima regna subegi,
Multipliciq; modo duxq;, comesq; fui.
Cui satis ad votum fuerant haud omnia terra
Climata, terra modo sufficit octo pedum.
Qui legis hac, pensa discrimina mortis, et in me
Humana speculum conditionis habes;
Quod potes instanter operare bonum, quia mundus
Transit, & incantus Mors inopina rapit.*

Thus this great *Henry* left his great name, and
his glory to the world, and his Kingdomes and
his Dominions to his posterity, the Princes
aranged in this following *Poesy*.

AN

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year of his age, An. Dom. 1180. and was
with all due funeral Entertied at Fromentun, and
upon his Tombe had this inscription engraven.

2. *Efficit hic numerus tui non suffecerat orbi.*
Res brevis angula fati, cui sunt angula prece.
Rex in istis etiam regibus pluribus regna subegit.
Ambrosius, modo dicit, comitibus suis.
Cuius ad votum fuerant band omnia terra.
Clamata, terra modo sufficit esse pedum.
Qui legi hoc, gentis destinata mater, et in hoc
Flammis spectantem conditionis habet.
Quod poterit infanter optare bonum, parva numerum
Transit, & incunior hinc inopinatibus.

Thus this great Henry left his great name, and
his glory to the world, and his Kingdoms and
his Dominions to his posterity, the Princes
arranged in this following Verse.

AN



AN ECLOG BETWEE NE

DAMÆTAS a Woodman, and
SILENUS a Prophet
of the *Shepherds*.

Written by Geo. Buck Gent.

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